

CHAPTER XII

POLITICAL GROWTH

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT

Wasatch County became a political entity three years after the beginning of settlement. On January 17, 1862, the Utah Territorial Legislature formed Wasatch County from portions of Green River and Utah Counties. As originally formed, Wasatch was over twice as large as it presently is, including all that territory known as Duchesne County and extending as far east as the Utah territorial line.¹ The major division of the original county took place in 1914. Prior to this there had been two minor changes—one in 1884 and one in 1898. At an election held July 13, 1914, the county was divided and Duchesne County formed from the eastern portion. By decree of William Spry, then Governor of Utah, the division took place on the first Monday in January, 1915.² In its final form Wasatch County was fifty-five miles long, thirty-seven miles wide, and contained over 750,000 acres.³

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

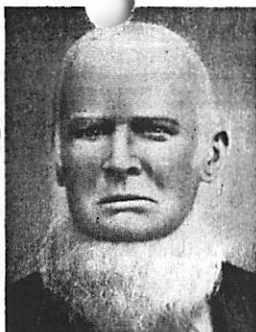
It was during the period that Utah was still a territory of the United States that Wasatch County was organized. Under the Utah territorial law, counties were to be governed by what was known as the county court, composed of a probate judge and three selectmen.⁴ The probate judge was elected by joint vote of the Utah

¹*Wasatch Wave*, December 21, 1906.

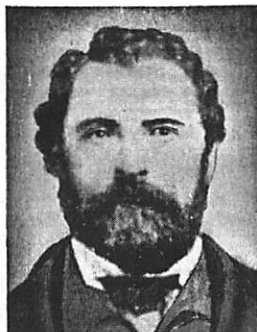
²*Ibid.*, September 11, 1914.

³U. S. Works Progress Administration, Historical Records Division, *Inventory of the County Archives of Utah*, No. 26, *Wasatch County*, (Ogden, Utah, 1938), p. 5.

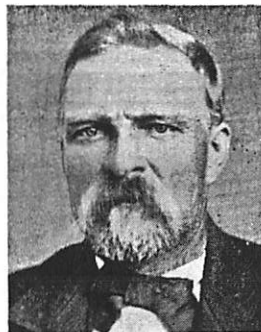
⁴*Ibid.*, p. 25.



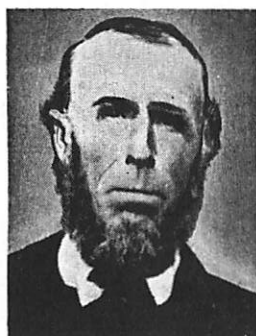
John Witt



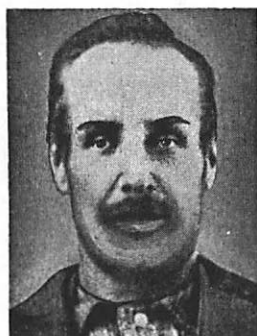
William Wall



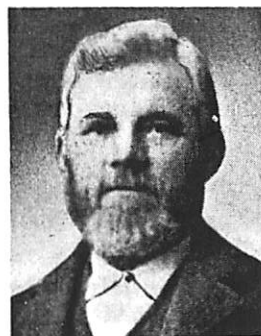
Sidney H. Epperson



Thomas Todd



Joseph McCarrell



John M. Murdock

Soldiers of Spanish American War



Moroni Turner



Elmer Duncan



Taylor Goodwin

POLITICAL GROWTH

139

Legislative Assembly to a four year term of office. The selectmen were to be elected by the county electorate for a term of three years.

Among the duties of the county court the most important were the management of all county business and the custody of all county property. The court also was to audit all claims, draw warrants on the county treasurer, divide the county into road districts, election precincts and school districts, locate building sites, grant water and timber rights, levy taxes, and oversee the care of the poor, insane, and orphaned.⁵ The court also appointed other county officials such as the clerk and the county assessor and tax collector. Duties in addition to the above included the regulation of contagious diseases, erection and direction of the county jail, jurisdiction over fisheries, and the creation of irrigation districts.⁶

In February, 1862, the territorial legislature elected John W. Witt as the first probate judge in Wasatch County. He in turn appointed as selectmen to fill the first term of office Thomas Todd, James Duke, and John Van Wagoner. The court then appointed John Harvey to be the assessor and collector; Snelling M. Johnson, sheriff;⁷ John M. Murdock, treasurer; John Sessions, surveyor; and Thomas M. Giles, superintendent of schools.⁸

The court next divided the county into precincts. That portion of the County east of the Provo River became precinct one. The officers were Thomas Rasband, justice of the peace; and Zemira Palmer, constable. Precinct two—that portion of the county west of the river—had Morton Jacobs as justice of the peace and Sidney Epperson as constable. Charles Shelton was the first county clerk.

⁵*Inventory of the County Archives of Utah*, No. 26, p. 24.

⁶*Ibid.*, p. 24. In addition to civil duties the county officers were frequently the leaders in church government.

⁷John Hamilton's name was substituted for sheriff when the list was submitted to the governor for approval.

⁸"Record of the County Court of Wasatch County, February 22, 1862," as cited in the *Wasatch Wave*, December 21, 1906.

Other early county officers were the road supervisor and two fence viewers for each precinct. The judge was paid three dollars a day, the clerk two dollars, and the selectmen one dollar and fifty cents a day.⁹

The county court and associated county officers were soon called on to regulate a great variety of county affairs. Disputes over water rights and range lands were common.¹⁰ Crimes and offenses included stealing water—sometimes, embarrassingly enough, by very prominent members of the community. Malicious mischief quite often meant the upsetting of outhouses and chicken coops and sometimes the willful destruction of crops. There was also fighting over stray cattle and occasionally fracas with the Indians from the Uintah reservation. More serious crimes such as shooting and rape, were not unknown.¹¹ Insanity was also a problem with which the court had to cope. Those judged insane were sent to the State Hospital in Provo. Care for the poor receives mention in affairs of the court in the early issues of the *Wasatch Wave*.

Taxes were frequently paid in kind, as there was very little money in the county. The county court made certain commodities legal tender for the payment of taxes and fines each year at a certain fixed price. In 1865, for example, the price of wheat and oats was established by the county court at two dollars a bushel for the payment of taxes. However, for the payment of fines and costs, wheat was worth one dollar and fifty cents a bushel and oats were worth one dollar and twenty-five cents a bushel.¹²

The following men served Wasatch County as probate judges until 1896:¹³

⁹William Lindsay, *op. cit.*, p. 4.

¹⁰*Wasatch Wave*, April 27, 1889, p. 3.

¹¹*Wasatch Wave*, May 11, 1889, p. 3.

¹²*Wasatch Wave*, December 21, 1906.

¹³William Lindsay, *op. cit.*, p. 17.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| John W. Witt | 1862-1868 |
| Abram Hatch | 1868-1874 |
| Thomas H. Giles | 1874-1884 |
| Thomas S. Watson | 1884-1890 |
| William S. Willis | 1890-1896 |

Probate judges continued to be elected by the state legislature until 1887, when Congress passed the Edmunds-Tucker Act, providing that the county probate judge would thereafter be appointed by the President of the United States.¹⁴ Early county attorneys: Wm. Buys, J. H. McDonald, A. C. Hatch, Chas Wahlquist and William S. Willis.

This change was a part of what is known as the anti-Mormon crusade period in Utah history. It was, in part, an attempt by the United States Government to effectively prosecute the practitioners of polygamy through the courts. There were a number of polygamists in Wasatch County at this time, some of whom were tried and sentenced to the penitentiary.

Politics in the county during the period from 1862 to 1896 were confined largely to the issue of finding the best man for the office. There were no clashes along Mormon-anti-Mormon lines because there were very few non-Mormons in the county. In the election of 1889 the Peoples Party candidates opposed the Peoples Favorite Party candidates. The candidates of both parties were locally prominent Mormons. This was also true when the formation of the national Republican and Democratic parties took place in the 1890's.

County government changed once again in 1896 when Utah became a state. The first state legislature in an act abolishing the office of probate judge provided that thence forth the counties would be governed by a

¹⁴*Inventory of the County Archives of Utah*, No. 26, p. 5.

board of county commissioners consisting of three elected members. The state was also divided into judicial districts and the new district court took over the judicial function of the probate courts.

The county commissioners originally were to be elected every two years and were to choose one of their members as chairman. In 1901 the terms of office were changed to two four year terms and one two year term, alternating so that one experienced man was always in office.¹⁶

Wasatch County then, became a political entity during the period in which Utah was a United States territory and was governed throughout the remainder of the pioneer period by the county court.

¹⁶*Inventory of the County Archives of Utah, No. 26, p. 24.*

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APPENDIX I

The veterans of the Black Hawk War, which commenced in 1865, comprise most of the early male pioneer settlers in Wasatch County and are as follows:

Battalion staff officers commanding the Wasatch County Militia:

John W. Witt, Major
 John Hamilton, Major
 Sidney Epperson, Major
 John Crook, Battalion Adjutant
 Charles H. Wicken, Battalion Adjutant
 David Van Wagoner, Battalion Adjutant

William Wall Cavalry Company:

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| William Wall, Captain | George Carlile |
| William McDonald, 1st Lieut. | William M. Giles |
| Joseph McDonald, 2nd Lieut. | Calvin Henery |
| Andrew Ross, 2nd Lieut. | George Giles |
| Benjamin Norris, 2nd Lieut. | William Cummings |
| John McDonald, Sergeant | William Averett |
| Phillip Smith, Sergeant | Albert McMullin |
| Richard Jones, Sergeant | John Harvey, Jr. |
| Richard Forman, Sergeant | John Harvey |
| George Clyde, Bugler | Isaac Cummings |
| Jacob Harris | Sidney Carter |
| Ephraim Smith | Joseph Parker |
| William Bethers | George Bunnell |
| John Acomb | Henry Ohwiller |
| John J. Cumming | Isaac Baum |
| George Fraughton | Richard Sessions |
| William Gallagher | Darwin Walton |
| Joseph Thomas | Thomas Nichol |
| Stanley Davis | Lybeous L. Coon |
| Robert Broadhead | Murry Harvey |
| Nymphus Murdock | Solomon Sessions |
| George Giles | Elijah Thomas |
| William Nuttal | Alfred Shelton |
| William Giles | William Cole |
| Hiram Oaks | James Carlile |
| Daniel A. Sessions | |

Joseph McCarrel Cavalry Company:

— Joseph McCarrel, Captain
 Edward Bronson, 1st Lieut.
 Jesse McCarrel, 2nd Lieut.
 — Ephraim Van Wagoner, Sergeant
 James R. Hamilton
 William Bagley
 Jeremiah Roby

Henry Coleman
 Richard Sherlock
 James Jackson
 William Gibson
 Charles Gurney
 Emanuel Richman
 Ezekiel Bates

Ira Jacob Infantry Company:

Ira N. Jacob, Captain
 William W. Wilson, 1st Lieut.
 Robert Cunningham, 2nd Lieut.
 George Dabbling, 2nd Lieut.
 William McGhie, 2nd Lieut.
 Peter Abplanalp, 2nd Lieut.
 James Low, 2nd Lieut.
 Samuel Thomson, 2nd Lieut.
 John O'Niel, Sergeant
 John L. Gerber, Sergeant
 George Wilson, Sergeant
 John Huber, Sergeant
 John Sutherland, Sergeant
 John Fausett, Sergeant
 John Robertson
 Thomas Fisher
 Moroni Blood
 James O'Niel
 Allen Morton
 Joseph Jacob
 George Clift
 Simon S. Higgenbottom
 Thompson Ritter
 James Gurr, Sr.
 William R. Buhler
 Marino McOlney
 Adam Thompson
 John Ross
 Louis Gerber
 David F. Hamilton
 Thomas Thorton
 Jacob Duel
 Attewell Wootton

Edward Condor
 Lucien H. Jacobs
 William Coleman
 Joshua Weed
 George Bonner
 Harvey Meeks
 John Davis
 Enoch Davis
 John Robertson
 Henry Love
 Conrad Abegglen
 Jacob Buhler
 Jacob Burgner
 Casper Sulser
 John Sulser
 Martin Naegell
 Hyrum Shelton
 Herbert Hosser
 Joseph All
 Charles Allen
 Edwin Wardle
 James Provost
 Mark Smith
 David Provost
 James W. Fisher
 John Moser
 David Wood
 Andrew Hamilton
 Jeremiah Roby, Jr.
 Jacob Ertzinger
 James Davis
 Christian Abegglen
 Ulrich Abegglen

Thomas Todd Infantry Company:

Thomas Todd, Captain
 Charles Carroll, 1st Lieut.
 Fredrick Giles, 2nd Lieut.
 Henry McMullin, 2nd Lieut.
 Dixon H. Greer, 2nd Lieut.
 — William Molton, Sergeant
 William McGhie, Sergeant
 William Haws, Sergeant
 George A. Wilson, Sergeant
 Jonathan Clegg, Drum Major
 James Shanks, Fife Major
 James Duke,
 Drum Major's Adjutant
 Jessie Bond
 Thomas Hudley
 Williard Carroll
 — Jacob Baum
 William Chatwin
 Edward Payne
 Alfred Ward
 George T. Giles
 Thomas Rasband
 James Cole
 Thomas Hicken
 David Stephenson

William Richardson
 John Ritchie
 William Watson, Jr.
 Samuel McFee
 Henry Nelson
 Noah Mayoh
 James Nash
 Frank Wilson
 Jasper Boren
 Edward Stocks
 James Gurr
 Hiram Bigelow
 Ephraim Hanks
 Francis Kirby
 George Brown
 Moroni Mecham
 Reuben Gurr
 John Andrews
 J. R. Miller
 Lewis Potree
 John Davis
 Louis Winelob
 Thomas Smith
 Frank Wilson
 Henry Luke

John Galligher Infantry Company:

John Galligher, Captain
 William P. Reynolds, 1st Lieut.
 John Lee, 2nd Lieut.
 Henry Chatwin, 2nd Lieut.
 George Thompson, 2nd Lieut.
 Samuel Rooker, Sergeant
 — Robert McKnight, Sergeant
 Cornelius White
 James Watson
 David Barney
 William Giles
 — Thomas Moulton
 John Cummings
 William Thompson
 Richard Smith

George Noakes
 Elisha Jones
 Anthony Brown
 Daniel McMillan
 F. Kirby
 F. Manning
 James Reed
 James Taylor
 Thomas H. Sessions
 Peter Backstrong
 Thomas Giles
 William Ryan
 George Daybell
 John Cristmon

John M. Murdock, Infantry Company:

John M. Murdock, Captain
 John Muir, 1st Lieut.
 John Jordan, 2nd Lieut.
 William Davidson, 2nd Lieut.
 Archibald Scoggie, 2nd Lieut.
 James McNaughton, Sergeant
 Robert Cunningham, Sergeant
 Reuben Allred, Sergeant
 Joseph Moulton, Drummer
 Joseph Taylor, Color Bearer
 William Clegg
 Freman Manning
 Thomas Hudson
 William Aird
 Stephen Bond
 Robert Baird
 James Given
 William Thomas
 William Glegg
 David Adams
 Mark Jeffs

William McMillan
 James Adam
 George Muir
 John Turner
 Joseph Batson
 William Lindsay
 Peter Cunningham
 William Oaks
 John J. Jordan
 Lewis Mecham
 Edward Gurr
 William Johnson
 Isaac O. Wall
 Francis Kirby, Jr.
 John Mecham
 John G. Timothy
 William Adams
 Arthur Kirk
 James Allred
 William M. Ryan
 Peter Garr
 James S. Lindsay



Leslie Raty

Lethe Coleman
TatgeHazel Lindsay
GilesJulia Morse
AndersonGladys Barrett
WintertonBernice Alder
SimpsonEthel Duke
Johnson

R. RAYMOND GREEN, M.D.
 375 E. 2nd NORTH
 HEBER, UTAH

UNDER WASATCH SKIES BOOK COMMITTEE



Leslie Raty



Lethe Coleman
Tatge



Hazel Lindsay
Giles



Julia Morse
Anderson



Gladys Barrett
Winterton



Bernice Alder
Simpson



Ethel Duke
Johnson

UNDER WASATCH SKIES BOOK COMMITTEE



Leslie Raty



Lethe Coleman
Tatge



Hazel Lindsay
Giles



Julia Morse
Anderson



Gladys Barrett
Winterton



Bernice Alder
Simpson



Ethel Duke
Johnson



P152
under wasatch Skies

1st row: Elizabeth Carrol, Janette McMullen, Mary Moulton, Mary Ann Smith, Sarah J. R. Lindsay
(Children Maryan Duke Ryan, Elouise Crouse)

2nd row: Martha Clegg, Agnes Turner Celestia Buys, Christie Giles, Elizabeth Baird

3rd row: Maria Rasband, Jane Hatch Turner, Agne W. Lindsay, Elizabeth Wootton, Augusta Dohl-
man

4th row: Ida Watkins, Florence Balaska, Elizabeth Carlile, Eliza J. Rasband, Emma J. Fortie,
Amelia Montgomery, Eda Johnson, Maybell Moulton, Annie Simpson, Fannie J. Wall

5th row: Kate Turner, Mary Blackley, Josie Daybell, LaVon Birch, Annie Rasband, Virginia Chris-
tensen, Martha L. Agle, Chrisie L. Duke, Annie L. Clyde, Vera L. Rasband, Mary L. Fisher, Carlie
Clegg, Molly Davis

P153



p152

1st row: Elizabeth Carrol, Janette McMullen, Mary Moulton, Mary Ann Smith, Sarah J. R. Lindsay
(Children Maryan Duke Ryan, Elouise Crouse)

2nd row: Martha Clegg, Agnes Turner Celestia Buys, Christie Giles, Elizabeth Baird

3rd row: Maria Rasband, Jane Hatch Turner, Agne W. Lindsay, Elizabeth Wootton, Augusta Dohl-
man

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5th row: Kate Turner, Mary Blackley, Josie Daybell, LaVon Birch, Annie Rasband, Virginia Chris-
tensen, Martha L. Agle, Chrisie L. Duke, Annie L. Clyde, Vera L. Rasband, Mary L. Fisher, Carlie
Clegg, Molly Davis

p153

DAUGHTERS OF UTAH PIONEERS OF WASATCH COUNTY

Copied from original minutes May 28, 1920.

Twenty-nine women met at the First Ward chapel, in Heber City, May 28, 1920 for the purpose of organizing a camp of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers.

President Elizabeth A. P. Hayward and Sec. Elizabeth M. Taylor Beer, Salt Lake Central Camp, were here to assist in the work.

After reading the by-laws and explaining the purpose of the organization—the following officers were elected: President Jane Hatch Turner, 1st Vice Pres. Eliza Jeffs Rasband, 2nd Vice President Martha Smith Clegg, Sec. Rowana Ottinger Hatch, Asst. Sec. Jennie Wood Broadbent, Historian Margaret Crook, Auditor Carlie Clegg Tidwell, Treasurer Lacy Bond Duke, Registrar Isabel Baum, Chaplain Anna Ross Young Duke.

The Heber Camp was to be known as the head camp of Wasatch County.

The following ladies paid their dues and received their application blanks: Jane Hatch Turner, Martha Smith Clegg, Rowena Ottinger Hatch, Maria Carlile Rasband, Elizabeth Thatcher McDonald, Lacy Bond Duke, Amanda Smith Horner, Janie Harner Murdock, Lacy Turner Dannenberg, Agnes Montgomery Turner, Amelia Ann Clegg Montgomery, Mary Ann Luke Davis, Mary Lee Moulton, Lavina Averett Murdock, Carlie Luke Clegg, Sarah Murdock Lindsay.

Two other camps organized that day—Hawthorne Camp, Midway, with Pres. Emily Springer Coleman, 1st Vice Pres. Martha Smith Bronson, 2nd Vice Pres. Ethel Davis Huffaker, Sec. Elizabeth Ross Huntington, Assist. Sec. Vivian Orrick Coleman, Treasurer Eliza Bronson Bonner, Registrar Ella Elexander Ross, Historian Mary Huber Probst, Choristor Ann Street, Chaplin Cordelia Mathews Wilson.



Martha Smith Clegg



Jane Hatch Turner



Eliza Jeffs Rasband



Emma Hatch Wherrit



Annie L. Coleman



Millie Clegg
Montgomery



Emily Springer
Coleman



Ella Murdock
Watson



Josee Turner
Daybell

Timpanogos Camp, Charleston, with Pres. Ella Murdock Watson, 1st Vice Pres. Sarah A. Wagstaff, 2nd Vice Pres. Julia B. Widdison.

It was not long until the Heber Camp was too large and was divided by Center Street into two camps.

All persons living north of Center Street belonging to For-get-me-not Camp with officers: President Josie Turner Daybell, 1st Vice Pres. America W. Jacobsen, 2nd Vice Pres. Kate Alexander Turner.

All persons living south of Center Street belonging to Camp No. One—officers: President Amelia Clegg Montgomery, 1st Vice Pres. Mary A. Campbell Clyde, 2nd Vice Pres. Mary M. Lindsay Fisher.

Central Camp Presidents were: Jane Hatch Turner—1920-1930; Emma Hatch Wherritt—1930-1946; Annie Lee Coleman—1946-1950; Emma Hatch Wherritt—1950-1954; Lethe Coleman Tatge—1954-.

The Daughters of Utah Pioneers has always been an important organization. Its objective, the writing of histories of our Pioneers, gathering of pictures and manuscripts, marking of historical spots is important work, and has done much to help make Utah a great state.

We will continue this work, and hope to complete the list of all our early pioneers who came to Utah prior to the Railroad—May 10, 1867.

1867 Emma H. Wherritt
KK's

THE DAUGHTERS OF UTAH PIONEERS

By Kate B. Carter

The story of the Pioneers of Utah never will be fully told until every county, city and village publishes its early records as kept by civic and church organizations as well as by individuals. The Pioneer spirit was a creative spirit—one which designed and built for tomorrow. Utah Pioneers lived one of history's most dramatic experiences when they carved an empire out of complete desolation. We must tell that story.

The great heritage of being a direct descendant of pioneers, whose strength of character and devotion to principle, caused them to sacrifice all they had and turn to a barren west—blazing the trail, overcoming countless obstacles, conquering new frontiers and finally becoming empire builders—challenges the organization of Daughters of Utah Pioneers to accept their responsibility in keeping alive the spirit of the pioneers. It is fitting that we preserve their memory and hand down to their posterity and the whole world, for generations to come, the story of their noble achievements.

Through our accomplishments and the endeavors of future officers and members, the divine spark of intelligent perseverance which glowed in their hearts will be rekindled and kept alive. On April 11, 1901, fifty-four women, daughters of the early pioneers, participated in the work of forming an organization. The plan as thus instituted comprised the Central Company with headquarters in Salt Lake City, county companies, and local camps in each county. Since that time the membership has reached more than 25,000 Daughters and the boundary line of the organization includes the United States, Canada and Honolulu T.H.

The object of this organization is to perpetuate the names and achievements of the men, women and chil-



Kate B. Carter

Below:

Daughters of Utah
Pioneers Memorial
Building in Salt
Lake City, Utah.



dren who were the pioneers in founding this commonwealth; by preserving old landmarks, marking historical places, collecting relics and histories, establishing a library of historical matter and securing unprinted manuscripts, photographs, maps, and all such data as shall aid in perfecting a record of Utah Pioneers; by commemorating their entrance into the Valley of the Great Salt Lake on July 24, 1847, and such other advents and days as are important in the early history of this community; by publishing historical material; and by reviewing the lives of the pioneers, thus teaching their descendants and the citizens of our country lessons of faith, courage, fortitude and patriotism.

This association is national in its scope and is organized solely for historical, educational and public purposes; it is non-political and non-sectarian. Any woman is eligible to membership in the association who is over the age of eighteen years, of good character, and a lineal descendant of an ancestor who came to Utah before the completion of the railroad, May 10, 1869.

Talent, intelligence, appreciation for the beautiful, reverence for the teachings of their ancestors, and a sincere desire to perpetuate and preserve the history and relics of the founders of their commonwealth were the chief characteristics of the women who assembled to organize the Society of Daughters of Utah Pioneers. Six of those assembled had crossed the plains as children; the oldest member was Laura Hyde Miner, age sixty-four, who was born in Kirtland, Ohio on May 30, 1837. The two youngest, Minnie Mabelle Snow Cole, and Susan Rachel Grant Taylor, were girls near twenty-two. The range of age and experience of the founders of the organization gave color and strength to its being. Leadership was a native gift to the individual members. Seven of them became president of the society. Many of the women were prominent in religious, civic and educational projects in the State. Seventeen presidents

have presided over the organization to date and each, in her turn, has filled the unique position to the best of her ability. All have tried to preserve the history of their forefathers, knowing full well that the Pioneer story of toil and suffering and final triumph can only be gathered through the efforts of members of Daughters of Utah Pioneers.

From the beginning of the organization, it has been the aim of the Central Company to organize County Companies throughout the United States. Under the jurisdiction of County officers, and at times with aid from the Central Company, many camps have been organized. Our County officers have been alert and efficient workers. Their spirit has been felt in the camps over which they preside for they have taken their duties seriously, enhancing the work by their accomplishments.

The real work of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers is carried on in its more than 900 camps. Every Daughter holds her membership in the camp organized in her locality. Meetings are held once a month on a date decided either by the County officer or by the local camp leader. Camp officers are elected every two years to lead the members in an earnest endeavor to gather and preserve the records of the past. Their work is the greatest asset. The first organizations were camps. Sometimes two or more groups held their meetings regularly for several years before a County Board was elected to coordinate the work in the camps, and to further the interest, policies and objectives of the association within their counties.

The officers of each camp assume the responsibility of writing the biographical sketches of the pioneers who resided in the community and each Daughter gives to the organization the story of her pioneer forebears. At each meeting an historical pamphlet dealing with some phase of western history is discussed. Many of the camps and county companies own pioneer cabins, relic

halls, museums and historical buildings. Over two hundred monuments have been erected each bearing a marker upon which is inscribed an event of history.

Probably the greatest achievement of the organization is the erection of the Pioneer Memorial Museum located at the top of Main Street in Salt Lake City erected by the State of Utah and the Daughters of Utah Pioneers, and dedicated July 23, 1950. The beginning of the building dates back to February 25, 1921 when a Senate Joint-Resolution was passed authorizing the Governor to appoint a committee regarding the finding of a suitable place for the preservation and housing of relics, documents, pictures, etc., pertaining to the history of Utah which had been preserved by the Daughters of Utah Pioneers. This committee recommended a site on the Capitol grounds for the building of such a Relic Hall.

Twenty years later the Legislature leased the present building to the Daughters for a period of ninety-nine years. On October 17, 1947 contracts were signed by the State Building Board and construction commenced. The Daughters had many obstacles to overcome before the museum was completed. The cost of the building was in the neighborhood of \$600,000.00, but, the contents of the building cannot be measured in terms of money. The architecture follows the pattern of the historic Salt Lake Theatre erected in 1861-62, which for many years was the center of Western culture. The Pioneer Museum has thirty-eight exhibit rooms, each of which portrays some part of pioneer life in Utah. The Pioneer Library is one of the best in western United States and the Manuscript Room gives evidence of religious, governmental and civic transactions. The Daughters of Wasatch County gave unstintingly of their time and money to make this building possible, for which the organization will always be grateful.

No greater tribute can be paid to the pioneers of Utah than to publish their story. Wasatch County

Daughters of Utah Pioneers has won distinction by now publishing a book containing stories of the settlement, home-life, social activities and the economic development of their county. They have collected old pictures, the building of their community. Into this book has gone the story—valuable material which future generations will seek for interest and instruction.

To them the Central Company offers its thanks and appreciation.